

Notre Dame Scholastic.

Disce quasi semper victurus; vive quasi cras moriturus.

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The Miser.

Aye, misery ! still grasp for wealth,
To live bereft of peace and health !
Pinching his children from their birth,
Chilling the widow's darkened hearth,
Cramping his own poor heart and mind,—
Yet never gaining what he'd find,
But drawing from every source the gold
That weighs him down as he grows old !
Poor fisherman, still loading more,
To sink, self-wrecked, in sight of shore !
Sad Inca, in his gold entombed :
The higher piled the surer doomed !

N. W.

Hans Sachs, the Cobbler-Poet.

There flourished in Germany during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries a class of minstrels, combining the qualities of poets and singers, who were known by the name of the Mastersingers. As the Minnesingers were of noble extraction, on the other hand the Mastersingers were generally from the working classes. In the reign of the Emperor Charles IV they were formed into regular corporations. The formation of these corporations was probably due to the assemblage of minstrels and musicians which were accustomed to gather around Heinrich Von Meissen, in Metz, about the commencement of the fourteenth century. Each of the principal cities in the empire was in the course of time the seat of one or more of these corporations, but they flourished better and for a longer time in Nuremberg. In that city, to become a member of the corporation the applicant was compelled to serve a long apprenticeship.

Compositions of the members of the corporation were chiefly of a devotional and scriptural nature, and were all subjected to a code of laws in which the chief faults, some thirty-two in number, to be avoided were laid down. When a public contest was held in Nuremberg, four judges, each of whom had distinct and separate functions to perform, listened to the poems sung or recited and noted the violations of the code of laws. The first Judge or *Merker*, kept the Bible lying open before him, and compared the poem as recited with the text of the Scripture; the second criticised the prosody; the third the rhymes, and the fourth the tunes. The prize was adjudged to the singer receiving the fewest marks, and the successful competitors were allowed the privilege of receiving apprentices for instruction. These corporations, after having flourished for three centuries, began to decline, and there are none now in existence. The last to break up was that at Ulm, which became extinct in 1839. They have been suc-

ceeded by the *Sängerbünde*, *Liederkranze*, and other singing societies, such as exist in every large city in the United States.

The most noted of the Mastersingers was Hans Sachs, who was a cobbler by trade. He was a native of Nuremberg, and was born in the year 1494. His instructor in singing and versemaking was Leonard Nuppenbeck, a Mastersinger of his native city. The greater portion of Hans Sachs' life was passed in Nuremberg. It is said that he wrote no less than six thousand poems, one-fourth of which number are in print. Of these there are fifty-three sacred plays, and seventy-eight profane ones; sixty-four are farces, and fifty-nine are fables. Most of his writings are dramatic, and many of this character are brief comedies, full of the coarsest and strongest satire. Their literary merit is not the highest, though they will compare well with the earlier productions of the French and English dramatic writers. He was highly eulogised by Goethe and Wieland, and his name in consequence of their praise was brought into prominence for some time, but it did not last long, although several editions of selections from his works have been printed in Germany. It is fancied by some critics that Goethe imitated the cobbler-poet in some portions of his *Faust*.

The personal character of Sachs was so blameless that he was known among his countrypeople as "honest Hans Sachs." He died in 1578, full of years, having written works even when very old.

St. John the Evangelist.

[The following story, which we reprint from *Baunard's Life of St. John*, is probably familiar to some of our readers, yet we believe that most of our subscribers will thank us for transferring it to our pages.]

That visit of the churches announced by the Apostle in both of his Epistles was occasionally marked by moving episodes well calculated to reveal to us the state of souls, the diverse customs of that time, and the irresistible influence of St. John.

The most celebrated is that related by Clement of Alexandria, handed down to us by Eusebius. Christian antiquity has bequeathed us few pages of more pathetic beauty or of simpler or nobler eloquence.

"After the death of the tyrant, John, having returned from the island of Patmos to the city of Ephesus, was urged to repair into the adjacent countries. He went thither to found churches, to establish Bishops, and to admit to the functions of the service of God the men who should be designated to him by the sign of the Holy Ghost.

"Now, he was one day in a city of the neighborhood, of

which some writers mention the name. There, having consoled the brethren by his discourses, the Apostle remarked in the crowd a young man. He was handsome, of noble stature, his face was pleasing, and his soul was more beautiful than his body.

"John took the youth with him, and, presenting him to the Bishop, 'Behold, I confide him to you before Jesus Christ and before the Church. Jesus Christ will be my witness of the sacred deposit which I remit to you; for it is the treasure of my heart.'

"The Bishop promised to have care of him. But the old man again repeated his prayer. Then, having done that, he returned to Ephesus.

"The Bishop received the youth into his own house. He educated him, he loved him, he cherished him as in his bosom. Then, finally, he conferred upon him the celestial light of baptism.

"But when he had signed him with the divine seal of the Lord, the Bishop began to relax somewhat of his former vigilance. The youth, finding himself thus too early emancipated, soon saw himself surrounded by young men of his own age, idle, daring, and of evil manners.

"At first they invited him to great banquets, where he feasted sumptuously. Next they quickly led him away with them at night when they purposed to rob the property of others. Finally, they perverted him entirely, making him participator in all their crimes.

"Like a spirited horse whose mettle carries him over the precipice, the young wanderer fell into the utmost excesses. He no longer thought of the salvation which comes from God, knew no measure, and sought to outdo his companions; for he esteemed that all was lost for him.

"Therefore, assembling that society of wretches, he formed them into a troop, and he became their chief, the most violent, the most cruel, and the most indomitable of all.

"After a certain space, John was again summoned to that same city.

"Having ended all he had to perform, he then addressed the Bishop, saying: 'O Bishop! now restore to me the deposit which Jesus Christ and myself confided to you in presence of the Church whereof you are pastor.'

"The Bishop wondered at first, thinking there was question of some deposit of money. But John having said, 'I reclaim of you the soul of our youthful brother,' the priest lowered his eyes, wept, and answered, 'He is dead.' 'How, and by what manner of death?' 'Dead to God; for now he is but a wicked, lost wretch—in short, to speak plainly, a robber. He has quitted the Church, and he dwells on the mountain, which he has seized with an armed troop of men like himself.'

"John, hearing this, rent his garments, beat his breast with sorrow, and sobbed bitterly. 'To what manner of guardian' said he, 'did I confide my brother! . . . Let a horse be brought me, and furnish me with a guide!' . . . Then, quitting the assembly, he set out immediately.

"He reached the place designated. Guards advanced and took possession of him. But he allowed them their will, and, without demanding mercy, he said to them boldly: 'Lead me to your chief; it is for him that I have come.'

"The chief was armed, awaiting his captive. But having perceived him in the distance, and recognized St. John coming towards him, he was seized with shame, and fled in all haste.

"John, urging on his horse, pursued him, forgetful of his great age, and cried out loudly: 'Wherefore dost thou flee from me, my son? Why dost thou flee from thy father, an unarmed old man? Have pity on me, my child; fear not. There is still hope of life for thee. I will be thy guarantee with Jesus Christ. If necessary, I will willingly give my life for thee, as the Lord has given His life for us all. I will give my soul to purchase thine. Stop, my son, believe me; it is Christ who sends me.'

"Hearing that, the young man halted; he bent his eyes towards the ground. Then he cast away his arms, and commenced trembling and weeping bitterly.

"John approached him; but the latter, embracing his knees, could only entreat him by his sighs. He was bathed in his tears as in a second baptism. But he still kept his right hand concealed under his garments.

"The Apostle again encourages him and reassures him, swearing to him that he will obtain his pardon from the Saviour. He entreats in his turn; he falls upon his knees. Then seizing that hand, thenceforth purified, he tenderly kisses it.

"The young man was brought back into the assembly of the saints. John prayed with him. He fasted with him, doing penance together. He healed his soul by his word, as if by a sovereign charm; and he no more quitted him till he had resuscitated him and restored him to the Church."

The Shamrock and Stars.

Dedicated to the Second Regiment, and read at the Inauguration of their Assembly-Rooms—Oct. 20, 1875.

I.

With sun, sea, and sky, in sweet conclave uniting
To awaken a verdure unequalled on earth,—
With every aspect of Nature inviting,
The Shamrock of Erin finds generous birth.

'Twas the sign of God's Triune with Patrick releasing
Our land from Idolatry's dungeon and bars;
Then proud grew the Shamrock, in honor increasing,
With its foot in "the sod," and its face to the stars.

II.

But the fierce, ruthless thorn, from the land of the stranger,
Came piercing its fibres, that quivered with pain;
And Crime, in the name of the Cross and the Manger,
Poured rivers of blood and piled mountains of slain.
More wretched survivors! with Liberty strangled,
They lived but for insults and lash-printed scars;
And the verdure of Earth with sad tear-drops was spangled
When the Shamrock was crushed 'neath the pitying stars.

III.

'Twas forbidden to grow, and its lovers were slaughtered;
But, wherever a drop of their precious blood fell,—
And God knows that the soil was too lavishly watered,—
Grew a monument-Shamrock their glory to tell.
So great is boon Nature, so bent on relieving,
She delights in repairing what Tyranny mars;
But alas for the Shamrock while Erin was grieving,
With her face in the dust, and her hope in the stars!

IV.

But a thrill of joy shot through the land broken-hearted,
Though silent her harp was, and shattered her lance;
'Twas when Sarsfield the brave with the Shamrock departed,
And set it a crown to the lilies of France.
On a red foreign field, Erin's vengeance was vented,
When the gallant Brigade, with triumphant huzzas,
Swept the foe from the plain. Then our tyrant repented
His treacherous deeds and his venomous laws.

V.

But Columbia the Shamrock of Erin uplifted,
And set in her jewels; 'twas guarded right well;
Nor long ere her sky with the war-bolt was rifted,
And she wept o'er its leaves when Montgomery fell!
And when she was free from broad seaboard to highland,
She accounted John Barry the pride of her tars;
With the lion scourged back to his guilt-laden island,
She kissed the sweet Shamrock, while blessing her Stars.

VI.

A century now on her bosom 'tis lying,
And 'tis green as when plucked from the Isle of the Seas;
To Columbia's kindness, its children, replying,
Give force of expression in soldiers like these!
And she smiles on the gem on her bosom reposing,
For it brings to her 'scutcheon no sinister bars;
Wherever her ranks with the foe are seen closing,
The Shamrock is found with the Stripes and the Stars.

VII.

To-day proud Columbia, beside either ocean,
Looks smilingly off to the East, to the West;
Nor the jangling of bigots, nor war's fierce commotion,
Disturbs the sweet quiet that reigns in her breast.
Rememb'ring her Irish-American yeomen,
What cares she for red-coats or hireling huzzars?
What to her whether inside or outside the foeman,
As long as the Shamrock is set in her Stars?

VIII.

Like the chemical union, two elements turning
To product more ardent than either alone,
Is the fire of our zeal with two sentiments burning:
We are Ireland's forever,—America's own!
Ne'er renouncing the one,—to the other still loyal—
By the brave that are gone, and their sanctified scars,
By Columbia's hand, and its bounty so royal,
As she cherished our Shamrock, we'll brighten her Stars!

IX.

They chide us for loving the poor little clover;
But 'tis emblem of all we have cherished and lost.
Though we scale the wild summits, and sail the seas over,
Wherever the bark of our fortune be tossed;
Though we delve in the coal-mine, or plow the broad prairies,
Or clutch California's glittering bars,—
This calls back our childhood, its legends and fairies;
But the badge of our pride is the Shamrock and Stars.

X.

Gallant soldiers, farewell! Sure your kindness, large-hearted
Will excuse my faint harp, and its tremulous strings;
And, after its timorous strains have departed,
May your deeds be the pride of a greater to sing.
Good luck to you, boys! and 'tis double your trade is,
Ye loved ones of Venus! ye children of Mars!
Oh! be killing alike to the foe and the ladies,
While wearing the badge of the SHAMROCK AND STARS!
CHICAGO. J. MAHONY.

Religious Music.

Not only in various passages of the New Testament, but in the writings of Lucian and Pliny the Younger, both pagan authors, we learn that there was the practice among the early Christians of singing the praises of God. Justin Martyr, St. Ignatius, a contemporary of the Apostles, Origen, and the early Fathers of the Church, also testify to this practice among the Christians, and this before their religion was recognized before the law. We are not in possession of any specimens of this music, but it is the probable opinion of authors generally that, except in Palestine and among the Hebrew converts, the method of singing first introduced by the Church was similar to that

used for ages among the Greeks and Romans. In proof of this, authors adduce the versification used by the early Christians, and argue from the similarity of the metres with the pagan odes the similarity of the music. That there was between the music of the Christians and of the people a great similarity is claimed to have been especially true in the Eastern Church, where music was introduced into the liturgy at an earlier period than in the Western Church. This practice grew into a system, and in the age of Constantine the Great a regular choir and method of singing was established in the Church at Antioch. This method of singing was based on that employed by the Greeks, and formed the model of all Christian chant.

In the reign of Theodosius the Great, St. Ambrose, then Archbishop of Milan, ordered that the psalms and hymns should be sung in his churches after the Eastern manner, "in order," says St. Augustine, "that the people might not pine away with a tedious sorrow." What then is known as Ambrosian Chant—and which has been held as the foundation of all church song—was the method derived through the Eastern Church from the Greeks, and St. Ambrose has the honor of first introducing it into the West.

The whole congregation joined with the choir in singing the Ambrosian Chant, yet we are so little acquainted with it now that we are unable to speak of its character any more than to say that it was constructed on the ancient Greek tetrachords, and embraced but four authentic notes. In the beginning, the Ambrosian music was limited almost to the singing of the psalms and doxologies, for it was apprehended among the Early Fathers of the Church that heretical doctrines might creep into the Church by the use of original hymns. Nevertheless we meet with some original hymns composed for use in the Western Church, St. Ambrose himself composed the *Te Deum*, and it was habitually sung in his churches.

It was the intention of St. Ambrose to break the monotony of the church services by the introduction of a music, which, though founded on the rules of art, should be of such a simple character as to render it easy and familiar to the people. St. Augustine, who was baptized in the church of St. Ambrose, speaks with praise of the impression made upon him by the singing of the psalms and hymns by the people.

The Ambrosian Chant was used in the Western churches until about the year 590, when the method adopted by St. Gregory the Great superseded it. The Gregorian Chant was based mainly on the Ambrosian. To the four authentic or principal modes, St. Gregory, for variety and the convenience of the voice, added the plagal or collateral modes. His intention was to drive from the church all rhythmic singing, because he considered this as too lively for the occasion and the place, and to do this he substituted his own chant, called *canto fermo*, the gravity and simplicity of which he judged to be more suited to the solemn ceremonies of the Church. At Rome he established a school of instruction in which for three centuries the *canto fermo* was taught.

Though the Gregorian Chant is monotonous and extreme in its simplicity, yet on account of its simplicity, its grandeur and its dissimilitude to secular music it has been retained in the offices of the Church, and more especially during the season of Lent it may be heard in all its ancient glory. In many churches no music other than Gregorian is allowed, though in most churches, outside the season of

Lent, a less monotonous mode of singing is allowed. With all our prejudices against a music based upon a different system from that now used, we cannot fail to discover in it great beauty of character and a grand variety of expression.

Ritter, in his "History of Music," says: "In the Gregorian chant, notes of equal value accompanied the different syllables; but it cannot be said that it was void of all rhythm, as, in execution, the proper accents of the words were always considered. St. Gregory certainly chose this manner of chanting, as being more majestic, more solemn, more adapted to the worship of a large Christian congregation. Although apparently monotonous, the Gregorian chant bore within itself the germ of a more melodious independence than the so much praised Greek music, as it did not follow the syllables in such a slavish manner; for we already find groups of many notes sung as ornaments upon certain vowels, principally at the close of sentences in Masses, hymns, and psalms. The great influence and importance of the Gregorian Chant in music regarded as the modern Christian art, cannot be too highly estimated. A freer tone-life began to reveal itself in the art of song under St. Gregory: from the life of sentiment, deepened and enriched by the inspiring influence of Christianity, sprang a more independent tone-speech. A tone-language, indeed, in which *faith*, *belief*, and *feeling* expressed themselves in such a manner, that, in St. Gregory's time, it was said that the holy men had received from a higher spiritual world the power of creating such songs." The Gregorian Chant is the central point from which all other compositions for the Catholic Church proceeded, and upon which they rested. The classic forms of the old Masses, motets and hymns, including the works of Palestrina and his school, sprang from the Gregorian Chant. In fact, it will remain the foundation of all true Catholic church-music.

Simon Magus.

In the time of the Apostles there lived in the East a celebrated magician named Simon Magus. His skill in the resources of magic was wonderful, and by means of it he had attained great power and influence. Such was his skill that he was called "the great power of God." He had many followers, who were guided by him. In the year of our Lord 36, Saint Philip the Apostle preached in Samaria, and with such fruit as to cause Simon to be abandoned by all his followers. Seeing that his disciples had left him, and that his influence with the people was gone, Simon himself pretended to give up his magical arts, and applied for baptism. Some time afterwards, when Saints Peter and John came to Samaria to administer Confirmation to the converts, thus imparting to them by means of prayer and the imposition of hands the gifts of the Holy Ghost, Simon imagined that in this lay the secret of a superior magic power. He wished to possess this power, and, approaching St. Peter, he offered him money to impart it to him. St. Peter sternly rebuked him for offering to buy spiritual graces and powers with money, and denied his request. It appears that from this time Simon ceased his connection with the rising Church.

With regard to the further life of the magician we have very contradictory accounts. It is, however, certain that he travelled throughout various countries, giving exhibitions of his power and skill in magic, and that he finally settled in Rome. There he again came in contact with St.

Peter, who had also journeyed to the city of the Cæsars and fixed his See in the capital of the Empire. One account of his death states that to show his power he announced that he would ascend to the skies. He did ascend to a considerable height, whether by the aid of the devil or by means of some invention is not known. St. Peter was a witness to the ascension, and as it would show Simon to be possessed of great power, he prayed God to prevent any scandal among the converts to Christianity. Simon fell from his great height and was dashed to the earth and killed.

By the early Fathers of the Church, Simon Magus is called the first heretic and the father of all heretics. In particular he is called the father of the Gnostics, because he, like them, taught a recondite and remote supreme God, the revelation of a divine power representing God, a series of æons, etc. Both practically and theoretically he was an Antimonian in ethics. He had numerous followers of his heresy, and even in the middle of the second century there were a large number of them in existence. Eusebius tells us that as late as the fourth century the Simonians were a powerful sect.

Like all heresies, that of Simon Magus at an early day split into various parties. The two parties best known were the Menandrians, so called from their founder Menander, a disciple of Simon, who claimed to be a higher manifestation of God than his master; and the Dositheans, founded by Dositheus, at one time a teacher of the magician. Simon was the author of a number of works, of which a few insignificant fragments are left, and which are collected in the first volume of Grabe's *Spicilegium*.

R. G.

Anger, Fear, and Grief.

There are many forms of disease which are induced, not from worry or mental anxiety, but from the influence of certain of the passions. I cannot say all of the passions, for there are some which are not only uninjurious to the physical power, but even serve to promote it. The passion of love is not injurious until it lapses into despondency. Ambition is of itself harmless; and avarice, whatever may be said of its principles as a vice, certainly tends rather to the preservation of the body than to its deterioration. Among those passions which I have spoken of as detrimental to life, anger, fear and grief, stand prominent; whilst anger ranks first. According to the old saying "He is indeed a rich man who can afford to be angry." Those most richly endowed with physical strength cannot often give way to rage without incurring a severe penalty. What is worst of this passion is that the very disease it produces serves to feed it; so that if it be not soon checked it gets the better of the man.

In order to understand the effects of anger, let us consider what is meant when a man is said to be "red" with rage, or "white" with rage.

Evidently, these terms are degrees of comparison to express the extent of his fury. Red rage means partial paralysis of minute blood-vessels, and white rage means temporary suspension of the action of the heart. We can easily perceive that these effects cannot often occur without inflicting severe injuries upon the heart and brain. The effect upon the heart is a permanently perverted motion called intermittency; the effect upon the brain is to pro-

duce first a paralysis, and afterwards, during reaction, a congestion of the vessels of that organ. Many die in on or the other of these stages.

The effects of fear are nearly identical with those of rage. The phenomena are so easily developed in most persons that they may be acquired and even intensified by listening to a mere narration of events which act as causes of fear. The organs upon which this passion exerts its injurious influence are the organic nervous chain, the heart and the brain. Intermittency of the heart is one of the leading phenomena of sudden terror.

Grief produces an effect which varies according to the suddenness or slowness with which it is expressed. Sudden grief leads to an irregular action of the heart, and to changes in the extreme parts of the circulation caused thereby. Slow and prolonged grief acts in a different manner. It enfeebles the active organs and produces a desire for solitude, where, like a worm, it gnaws the most vital portions, and continues until it eats the very substance of the physical body.

These passions, then, exert a terrible influence upon the living being. Knowing their effects, we should endeavor to conquer them, and not allow them to steal from us that gift which a kind Creator has granted to us. B.

A Beautiful Token of Sympathy.

In July, 1872, the Roman Catholic Female Protectory, Westchester, N. Y., was burned to the ground in the darkness of night. What seemed an incalculable loss at the time, soon revealed itself as an inestimable blessing. Every child was saved except one infantile sufferer, and it was found that the building must have been unsafe. One of the Sisters of Charity, at the risk of her life, penetrated to the chapel and removed the Blessed Sacrament to a place of security, after the fire had enveloped the building.

The common Father of the Faithful, Pope Pius the IX, had a few days previous shed tears over a letter addressed to him by one of the children of the Protectory in the name of her companions, accompanying a donation of two-hundred dollars in gold from their own earnings. When one of the Cardinals read the details of the conflagration as telegraphed to Rome, the paternal heart of Pius the IX was transpierced with grief. He dictated a letter to the children and invoked a special blessing on the heroic Sister of Charity and her companions. He sent from his own table an elegant gold set, consisting of eight pieces, to be disposed of for the benefit of the new Protectory which is being erected. The set has been used by His Holiness, hence its value is immensely increased in all eyes. A grand raffle of this table-set will be held on Dec. 28th, of this year. Those who desire to secure tickets should apply to the Sisters, or to Rev. D. E. Hudson, Notre Dame, Ind. Tickets, 50 cents.

In sending this present, the Holy Father certainly expected the Catholics of the United States would be animated with one desire:—to make the sum total realized from the disposal of the gift as large as possible.

—It is said there is all the difference in the world between the North and South poles.

—It is said to be a bad sign to see a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining the principles and theory of true democracy to a lamp-post.

The Proof-Reader.

A Printer's Reader, in a late number of the *London Press News* says: "There is one person in a newspaper office, who, though very important, is bound, so far as the public is concerned, to pass his days in obscurity, to 'blush unseen' in a small cupboard, where he has seldom room to sit or stand. This is the Reader. Every one knows the Editor, to his cost; he is badgered from morning till night, and the public hold him responsible for everything except 'Printers' errors,' and then the Printers are accused. The very existence of the Reader as an officer of the staff is unknown to most people. Question the majority of men or women, and you will find they believe that no one intervenes between the Printers and the public, save the writer; and pretty newspapers, books, and anything else in print they would have, if this were the case! In the office, however, the Reader is a valued, though unappreciated person. He is the unseen wire-puller who prevents many a disastrous error, who corrects many a grievous mistake, not properly in his province some of them, and often gets small thanks for it. While, let him pass an error, let him in some offices omit to notice what he is not properly bound to notice, and he is certain to hear of it. He stands between the Editors and the Printers—the ham in the sandwich—and his fate is the same: to be attacked by both. If the Editor sends up unintelligible copy in which the compositor makes a mistake, and the Reader, after praiseworthy efforts to decipher hieroglyphics, makes a mistake also, the Editor forgives the 'comp.,' and is 'down upon' the Reader; he *ought* to know, he might have seen. Editors generally think their copy good, while it is generally very bad. If, by chance, the compositor is 'blown up' by the overseer, he casts the blame on the Reader. No one will take blame while the Reader is by to receive it, though in most newspaper offices he is obliged to do everything at a rate which makes it a marvel that he turns out such good work as generally comes from his tiny den. We have known offices where the Reader was expected almost to sub-edit; he was to be an encyclopædia; if the Editor misspelt the name of some one little known, or unknown, the Reader was to set it right. It is difficult to lay down any broad rules for defining the duties of a Reader. Some employers demand more than others; and the newspaper Reader has at least only to contend with foes within; but the book Reader has to be the puppet of authors, who, somehow, seem as a class to expect that, however badly they write, their beautiful books shall turn out faultless. They will not give a *carte blanche* to the Reader, when they have ascertained that there is such a person, and yet they expect him to be ever on the alert for mistakes which he has no authority to correct when he sees. The writers of novels are great offenders in this particular. Few modern novels are well written in anyway, and this class of writers generally know as little about the business of passing their work through the Press as it is possible to know. Of all people in the world, both manager and Reader have most cause to dread the amateur author—especially if a lady and on the shady side of forty. She always wants impossibilities. When the book is in hand, the Reader's troubles begin. The copy is generally bad—ah! if authors *would* sometimes think of the unhappy beings who have to decipher their MSS.!—the grammar rather original, the mistakes of one kind or another too numerous to mention. Yet woe betide

the Reader if he take too much on himself, and equally woe betide him if he allow the author to suffer for his or her own ignorance or carelessness. It is a pity that authors cannot more often see rough proofs than they do; they would understand something of the arduous work of the Reader. We have known writers to compliment a manager on the excellent hands he employed, because their proofs were so clean. I do not desire to detract from the merits of compositors, but if those writers could have seen their uncorrected proofs they would, with equal injustice, have blamed the compositors for careless work. Every class, it is said truly, has its grievances, and the Printer's Reader has his. He is not generally a grumbler; he works long hours in an unhealthy atmosphere; his work is close and anxious; his mind must ever be on the alert; he must count nothing as trifling; he must be all eyes, all attention. While not too well paid for his labors, he rarely complains, never writes to the "*Times*"; has no "Union" to help him; and though very often blamed is seldom praised.

Art, Music and Literature.

—Anthony Trollope is writing a new novel, entitled "The Prime Minister."

—The Rev. Wm. R. Alger's authorized "Life of Edwin Forrest" is promised for speedy publication.

—A volume on "Dickens' London"—the great city as referred to in his works—is announced in England.

—The National Library of France has 1,700,000 volumes, 80,000 manuscripts, and 1,000,000 engravings and maps.

—A little volume on "The True Order of Studies," by the late President of Harvard, Dr. Thomas Hill, is in press.

—The inventor of the art of chromo-lithography, M. Jean Engelmann, has just died in Paris at an advanced age.

—"A Christmas novel," by Miss Yonge, is promised by Macmillan & Co., under the title of "My Young Alcides."

—A new English idea is a series of "penny maps" for poor children. They are 13 by 11 inches, and nicely colored.

—The members of the Imperial Opera Orchestra, in Vienna, intend giving a series of eight concerts this winter under the conductorship of Hans Richter.

—It is proposed to raise a monument to Karl Wilhelm, the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein," and subscriptions are now being raised for that purpose.

—At a series of six concerts to be given in Pesth this winter, Rheinecke, Goldmark, Brahms, Herbeck, Lachner, and Hiller will each conduct a work of his own.

—Six busts, many centuries old, of the first six Roman emperors, have been recently discovered in Africa and have been placed in the museum of the Louvre at Paris.

—Pedestrianism is to have its literature. A volume of "Foot-Notes; or Walking as a Fine Art," by Alfred Barron, is to appear from the press of the Wallingford community.

—In consequence of the illness of Faure, the production of "Don Giovanni," which is to be revived at the Paris opera on an unprecedented scale of magnificence, has been postponed.

—The third series of Dean Stanley's "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church" is ready for the press. It treats of the period from the captivity to the destruction of Jerusalem.

—Stephen C. Foster, the author of the popular songs, Old Folks at Home, Old Dog Tray, and My Old Kentucky Home, is to have a handsome monument erected to his memory in Pittsburgh, Pa.

—The Berlin opera reproduced on the occasion of the Empress' birthday, Gluck's "Armide," with Mme. Vogen-

huber in the title part, and Mlle. Brandt in that of Hain Niemann, the tenor, sang that of Renaud.

—It is rumored that Ambroise Thomas' new opera, "Psyche," will be given in London on the occasion of the inauguration of the new opera-house, which it is expected will take place during the coming spring.

—A pleasant volume for Christmas-tide, a collection from all quarters of literature of the memorials of "Christmas, in Song and Story," has been prepared by Mr. P. A. Gates, and will soon be published.

—The subject for the Marquis of Lothian's Oxford historical prize for next year is "The Causes of the Failure of Parliamentary Institutions in Spain and France as compared with their Success in England."

—Horatio Stone, the sculptor, has finished at Carrara, Italy, the statue of Senator Baker, of Oregon, which was ordered by Congress, and has written to Washington that it will be shipped to New York at the earliest opportunity.

—The promise of a new work from Matthew Arnold increases the sale of his other works. The English house of Macmillan & Co. announce a new edition of his "Essays on Criticism," to include a later paper "On a Persian Passion Play."

—Mr. Smiles' new book on "Thrift" will include chapters on industry, habits of thrift, improvidence, means of saving, examples of thrift, methods of economy, economy in life assurance, savings banks, living above the means, riches, and charity, etc.

—George Smith's new volume, whose title will be "Assyrian Inscriptions," treats of those describing the events of Genesis, including the Chaldaic accounts of the creation, the temptation and fall, the deluge, the tower of Babel, the confusion of tongues, Nimrod, etc.

—Murray, of London, will issue this season a selection from the late Mr. Grote's posthumous papers, edited by Prof. Bain, under the title of "Fragments on Ethical Subjects;" and a third series of Dean Stanley's "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church" is in preparation.

—If experiments prove anything, Mr. Steadman's doctrine of the revival of dramatic literature in England is receiving confirmation. Mr. Aubrey de Vere comes last; he is preparing a drama on the subject of Thomas à Becket. Mr. Edward W. Gosse also will shortly bring out a drama founded on a passage of old Scandinavian history, taken from the Knyttlingasaga.

—Thomas Ender, a celebrated landscape artist, and for many years professor at the Academy of Arts at Vienna, died on the 29th of September last. He was born in 1793, and accompanied an expedition to Brazil in 1817 as professional artist. The result was the collection of seven hundred drawings and sketches now in the Brazilian cabinet at Vienna. He afterwards distinguished himself by his studies of European landscapes.

—The new story by Mrs. Charles, author of the Schenberg-Cotta books, which was at first understood to be a story of modern life, will instead be a return to her old field and tone. The characters in "Winifred Bertram" reappear in the forthcoming "Note-book of the Bertram Family," which is, in a measure, a sequel to the former early and popular work. The new book will be published soon.

—It is now announced, says the *Academy*, that Vandyck's long lost "Madonna with the Child," of which countless copies exist in various parts of Europe, has at last been discovered in the original. The picture has formed the altar-piece to the chapel of an obscure German cloister, and was found there by the Flemish painter George Van Haanen. After slight restoration it is now to be seen entirely uninjured and in its pristine condition.

—A "Study of Hamlet," by Mr. F. A. Marshall, will shortly be published. In this the character of Hamlet will be regarded from a new stand-point. The early life of Hamlet, the origin of the intrigue between Claudius and Gertrude, and other like matters, will be discussed; the character of Ophelia will be vindicated from the aspersions of Goethe and Gervinus, and the performances of Hamlet by Ernesto Rossi, Salvini, and Mr. Irving will be criticised.

—Few people are aware of the immense importance of Paris as an art emporium. Some idea of the value of art there may be inferred from the fact that the sales of paintings alone average 40 millions of francs per annum, equal by reason of the difference in value to nearly twice that sum in the United States. The number of artists in the city is calculated to be 8,000. To these add the art students, native and foreign, residing there, and the many thousands engaged in the sale of works of art, including the production and sale of frames, colors, engravings, bronzes, statuary, etc., we find that art is a business occupying the attention of a large number and employing perhaps more capital than any other legitimate business in Paris, except perhaps hotels and restaurants.

—Mr. Ezekiel is now busily engaged upon his greatest work, a colossal marble groupe, ten feet in height, representing "Religious Liberty," which he was commissioned to execute for the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, at a cost of \$20,000. This group will surmount a very elaborate pedestal, designed by Mr. Ezekiel, and the entire monument will be unveiled in Fairmount Park during the Centennial. The model of this great work of art (a description of which has been given in our columns) has been very ably and favorably criticised by the most competent critics in Rome and Berlin, and if the work in marble will compare with the sketch model (a photograph of which we have had the pleasure of seeing), there is no doubt but what it will receive its just praise from everyone in this country.

—A correspondent claims as indigenous to Chicago the decoration of wooden panels by placing successive layers of different kinds of wood together, and carving away the successive layers, preserving form as well as outline, and thus bringing several materials and colors directly under the artist's hand. After the panel is prepared, the artist has only to draw and to carve, and is not troubled with any mechanical processes. The effects produced, especially when holly and ebony are used, are somewhat like cameo-work, for gradations are got, not only by the form of the carving, but by reducing the outer layers to such thinness as to show the color of the wood which is under through the outer layers. Color and gold have been added to these panels with good pictorial effect. The general treatment in such case is very similar to cathedral glass-work.—*Appleton's Journal*.

—The *Cincinnati Enquirer* says of Cincinnati's great sculptor: Mr. Ezekiel, the distinguished Cincinnati sculptor, now residing in Rome, Italy (137 Via di Torino), will exhibit at the Centennial Exposition a number of works, among which is the bas-relief of "Israel" that gained the Michaelbeer prize at the Royal Art Academy of Berlin, in August, 1873, the acquisition of which entitled him to a residence in Rome, for two years, under a stipendium of fifteen hundred thalers, being the first instance where an American artist has received such a high distinction at the hands of a foreign Government. The other works to be exhibited are ideal busts of "Judith," "Jewish Martyr," "Sailor Boy," "Grace Darling," "Mercury," two portrait marble busts, three portrait bas-reliefs, a colossal bust of Washington two and a half times life-size, with pedestal fifteen feet high; also a colossal "Laughing Satyr," Hermes.

—The following art items from Munich are from a recent correspondent: "The academies here, conducted by Profs. Piloty, Dietz, and others, have attracted some of the most promising art talent from all parts of the world. Among these it is most gratifying, on visiting their studios, to see the leading positions occupied by many American artists. William M. Chase, of St. Louis, the painter of that powerful picture, 'The Dowager,' bought by an eminent New York artist on the opening day of the last exhibition, is engaged on another picture, full of strong character, with a masterly breadth and precision of penciling. Toby E. Rosenthal, of California, is at work on a large interior with figures, which shows fine powers of composition and color. Walter Shirlaw, of Chicago, has just finished a fine picture which compares favorably with a former one now in Chicago, 'The Toning of the Bell.' David Neal is also finishing for a California order a brilliant painting, the subject taken from the life of Marie Stuart. Among the young men

here are Duverneck, of Cincinnati; Strong, of San Francisco; and Currier, of Boston; who are all making rapid progress. Many of these American artists are or have been pupils of Piloty, to whom, with his great powers as an artist and as a teacher, infusing with magnetic enthusiasm his own rich experience, his students are warmly attached."

Books and Periodicals.

—The contents of the October number of the *Catholic Record* are: I, Patricius Eugene Moriarty, O. S. A.; II, The Maiden and the Flower; III, "The Way Out"; IV, Estranged; V, The Three Ambrosian Sepulchres; VI, On the Bridge; VII, The Temporal Power of the Popes. Is its Necessity Obviated by the So-called Law of the Papal Guarantees? Article VIII; VIII, My two Partners; IX, Editorial Notes; X, NEW PUBLICATIONS.—*Theologia Moral*. The Spirit of Faith; Wayside Pencillings; Ludovic and Gertrude; The Little Crown of St. Joseph; The Lives of the Saints. We will notice the *Record* more fully in a future number.

—*Church's Musical Visitor* for November contains even more original reading-matter and better music than usual. The first article "An Hour's Talk with Titiens," is illustrated with a fine portrait of the famous singer. Mr. W. S. B. Mathews contributes a very interesting article on "The Law of Contrast in Music," which young musicians should read, and "Pleasant Riderhood's" amusing sketch, "The Mountain Home," is pleasing and sprightly. The other literary articles are "Autumn Flowers," "Francis Joseph Haydn," "Music at Teachers' Institute," and many short articles which give freshness and variety to the magazine. The editorials and departments are full, and the thirteen pages of vocal and instrumental music crown a very attractive number of this popular musical journal. Sample copies of the *Visitor* will be sent on receipt of one stamp. Address the publishers, John Church & Co., Cincinnati, O.

—The *Athenæum* states that "a calculation has been made of the number of persons the great cathedrals of the European Continent will hold. St. Peter's at Rome holds 54,000 people; the Milan cathedral holds 37,000; St. Paul's at Rome holds 35,000; St. Sophia, at Constantinople, holds 23,000; Notre Dame, at Paris, holds 21,000; the cathedral at Pisa holds 13,000; and San Marco, at Venice, holds 7000. The new cathedral on Fifth avenue, New York city, will be able, they say, to contain 10,000, and will be, considerably larger than the famous cathedral of Venice.

—It is gratifying to note that the young musical prodigy Leopold Lichtenberg, whom Wieniawski discovered in California, and who subsequently was enabled, by the liberality of Mr. Joseph Seligman, the New York banker, to proceed to the Brussels conservatory and continue his studies under Wieniawski's supervision, has fulfilled the expectations his performances in this country excited. On Aug. 3 the annual *concours* of the conservatory took place, and among the violinists was Master Lichtenberg, who, it will be remembered, is now about 14 years of age. The *Independence Belge* gives an interesting account of the boy's achievements: "The first allegro of Viotti's twenty-second concerto," says the critic, "brings into prominence the precocious talent of young Lichtenberg, whom M. Wieniawski, it is declared, brought from California, in a corner of his trunk. The urchin is charming, and gifted with rare intelligence and superb aplomb, but with the aplomb of a child, without any of the disagreeable infatuation of the infant prodigy. He was literally in the clouds, but smiled like a cherubic gamin, quite delighted with his success and not shamming the modesty of the finished artist. His little left hand runs over the strings like a mouse over a piano, but like a musical mouse, quite incapable of making a false note. He has already a good bow, and an excellent tone and he overcame with phenomenal agility the difficulties of Wieniawski's cadenza. The public and his fellow-students hailed him with enthusiasm, and the delighted Wieniawski embraced him in the presence of the audience. The director, M. Gevaert, shook hands with him cordially and the ladies almost ate him up."—*Chicago Times*.

Notre Dame Scholastic.

Notre Dame, November 13, 1875.

Single Copies of THE SCHOLASTIC may now be procured at the Tribune Store, South Bend, and at the Students' Office, at Five Cents per copy.

Terms, \$1.50 Per Annum, Postpaid.

Studying Modern Languages.

Most of the young men attending classes here recognize the utility of their study of modern languages. This is evidenced by the large number who attend the French and German classes, and more especially the latter. They feel that no matter what may be their position in life, whether they follow some of the learned professions or embark in commerce, a knowledge of these languages will be of the greatest service to them. They know that every year large numbers of voluntary exiles from Germany, France, Italy and other countries arrive on our shores, settle down and become citizens. With these emigrants, as well as with those who hail from Ireland, Scotland and England, we must transact business. It is true that after they have been in this country for a while they learn to speak English well enough for practical purposes, but it is only natural that they should prefer dealing with those who are able to speak their own language. Hence it is of much service to young men, especially those who intend following commerce, to be able to speak French and German. And for those who are preparing themselves for any of the professions, it is of use. Many learned and able works treating on subjects connected with their avocations are written in these languages, and unless they are acquainted with the tongues they are sealed for them. Besides, for the priest a knowledge of the languages is useful in the confessional, and to the lawyer and doctor this knowledge will bring practice. For all, then, it is important that they study French and German. They know this well, and hence they pursue their studies in these languages and endeavor to master them.

But if they recognize the utility of the study, and endeavor to familiarize themselves with the foreign idioms, we fear that there are many of them who by a false shame neglect one of the most efficacious means of acquiring a knowledge of the language they wish to learn. We believe that no one can attain any proficiency in the knowledge of a language except by frequent conversation in that language. The student may be able to translate quite freely from the authors placed in his hands and yet not be able to speak fluently the language. We have a number of persons in our mind's eye who are examples of this, and they are so simply because they never gave themselves any practice outside their Ollendorf in conversation. We believe that the student studying a foreign tongue should begin the practice of speaking the language from the day on which the grammar is put in his hands. We do not mean that this should be the case in class; there he is

forced to do so, to a certain extent; but even outside of his class, in his recreation walks. Many mistakes will be made at first—sometimes very ludicrous ones; but these will gradually become fewer and fewer. It is a knowledge of words which is the trouble to the student; when he has acquired these, the remainder of the study becomes easy enough. Exceptions as to gender, etc., should of course be learned, but these can be learned afterwards, and no student will ever be able to master a language if he devotes himself to learning simply the rules and the exceptions. Practice in conversation is the great teacher, and unless the student practices he will find it uphill work.

After the student has accustomed his tongue to pronounce words, and is no longer afraid or ashamed of making grammatical blunders or of not pronouncing with the precision and the elegance of a native of Paris or Vienna; after he has accustomed himself to use French and German words, and has acquired a goodly number of them, then it is time for him to trouble himself with the strict grammatical construction of his sentence. There are many students who, not having a natural taste for languages, have been discouraged on the very start, and never made any progress, because they were frightened by the formidable array of exceptions which they were required to learn. They had to load their memory with not only rules, but with exception after exception, and this without being able to frame a single sentence. They had to plunge into irregular declensions and conjugations, and had not a thorough knowledge of the regular ones.

Now this is not right. The languages should be taught in a proper manner. The student should be accustomed to express himself in the language which he is learning, and taught to learn just as children learn their own language. They are not bothered by learning rules, etc.; they are taught first to pronounce the words, and then they learn the meaning of them. So should it be with persons learning a foreign tongue. After they have been taught the pronunciation of the words, and their meaning, then give them the rules which they are to follow in speaking the language correctly.

We know that there are many young men who even in class do not like to express themselves in the language they are studying, because they are fearfullest they commit some blunder which may cause their companions to laugh at them. This is wrong on their part, because all men in similar circumstances are liable to commit faults in speech. If the young man were able to speak without any mistakes there would be very little reason for him to give himself up to the study. Go to work then, young men who are studying German and French, and devote some of your recreation hours to conversing in these tongues.

Discipline.

It is frequently found that some persons are in the error of supposing that education consists simply in imparting to the minds of youth a knowledge of the sciences. We say they are in error, for education by no means consists simply in that. It has a wider field, and in its true sense consists not only in imparting knowledge but also in developing the mind so as to enable the young man to use in the highest degree its natural powers in accordance with the temporal and eternal destiny of a rational being.

To accomplish this end, it is not enough to employ

learned teachers who will open to them the portals of science and unfold to them the secrets which she possesses. It is not sufficient that the young man be trained up to those accomplishments which, though in themselves highly desirable, are devoid of sound principles and the good dispositions necessary to make the Christian, and are consequently of no service. Hence all young men should be taught habits of order, of self-control, and of submission to legitimate authority, for these habits are absolutely necessary to render not only the unlearned but also the scholar a useful member of society, to say nothing of fitting him for the destiny for which he was created. We are apt in our day to overlook these things, especially that of submission to authority when rightly constituted. It is the neglect of inculcating this in the education of its youth which has fostered revolution and deluged parts of Europe with blood.

That these habits may be thoroughly developed requires constant, careful and judicious training, and this training is what is meant by discipline. It consists in the constant and watchful guardianship of the young man by those to whom his education has been entrusted, and who give salutary checks to his impetuosity, incite him to strenuous exertion, and teach him practically the lessons of order, self-control and submission to authority. It is doubtless often painful to be checked in our fits of passion, and to be forced to overcome our desires, when they impel us to do things contrary to good order. We feel it so much easier to follow those impulses which urge us to act contrary even to our own real interests. But it is for our own good that we should give up many things to which we are inclined in our outbursts of youthful independence; and if we would but reflect seriously for a few moments, we would perceive that it is for our own future good that we should be controlled in our desires and acquire habits of order and self-control; for unless we do acquire these habits we will never be able to acquire that influence in society to which we aspire; and, to acquire them, we must do violence to the selfish part of our nature. He who has no self-control is virtually a madman, and has no influence for good among his fellow-men.

Hence good discipline is of the utmost importance in the education of young men; and, such being the case, it should be their greatest wish to see it well maintained. Were there no such thing as discipline maintained in a house of instruction, we would not give much for the education of the pupils; and in after-years they themselves would be the loudest to cry out against the abuse, for they would be who would suffer most by it.

There has been, so far, no great cause for complaint on the part of either the students or authorities here. The discipline of the house has been kind, yet firm, and we with all good students hope it will continue so throughout the year.

Reminiscences of the Dead.

REV. C. DE SEILLE.

In last week's SCHOLASTIC we chronicled the removal of the bodies of Rev. C. de Seille, Rev. B. Petit, Rev. Francis Cointet, and Mr. William Phelan from their resting-place beneath the old Church of the Sacred Heart, lately torn down and now replaced by the large new Church recently erected here under the invocation of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. Fathers de Seille and Petit were both mission-

aries devoted to the service of the Indians in this part of the country, and as anything that relates to the early days of Notre Dame will be likely to prove interesting to its many patrons, and particularly to the old students, we concluded that a short sketch of these two saintly men would not be out of place. We give to-day a brief notice of Rev. Father de Seille, and in a future number we will speak of Rev. Fathers Petit and Cointet.

Father de Seille was a Belgian by birth. We have no information of his earlier years, nor of the exact time that he first came to what is now called Notre Dame, to minister to the Indians here and throughout the surrounding country, for at that time missionaries were so few that their jurisdiction extended hundreds of miles in every direction, it being no unusual occurrence with them to attend sick calls at a distance of forty, fifty or eighty miles. The time of his ministry here was somewhere between the years 1830 and 1840. This place then wore a far different aspect to what it does now, being densely covered with trees—so much so that some of the older of the present inhabitants tell us that when they first came here they dare not go far from the habitations without running a risk of being lost, as they sometimes were, and would have to wait the ringing of the bell for the exercises or the *Angelus* to guide them in finding their way home. We may imagine what a beautiful sight St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Lake presented in those days, when surrounded on all sides by groves of those tall monarchs of the forest of which only a few specimens still remain.

Very Rev. Father Sorin says that it was on the 30th of November, 1840,—the Feast of St. Andrew,—that he first came to the place which is now known as Notre Dame. Scarcely had he entered the house in which Father de Seille had resided, and in which was also the chapel, than his guide invited him to visit the tomb of the lamented Father. This house was a double log hut, situated on the verge of St. Mary's Lake; it was divided into two compartments, with a wide open passage in the centre. He was ushered into one of these apartments, which he was told had been the residence of Father de Seille. There was still his bed, his library, a table, and a few chairs. The rude beams of the hut were so low that they scarcely admitted a person to stand or walk with his hat on. We are sorry that our space does not admit a full account of his edifying death, so we will merely give an outline of the facts. It seems Father de Seille had been among the Potawatomes at Pokegan for a couple of weeks, and as he took leave of them he remarked that it was likely they would see him no more; which grieved them deeply, for they loved him as a father. He evidently alluded to his approaching death, although then in the prime of life and to all appearance full of strength and vigor. They asked him what he meant, and he told them he had a long journey to perform; he requested them to pray for him, and not to forget to say their beads for him. He then left them and started for home on foot, a distance of thirty-five miles. He reached home here the same day, apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health and strength. Next morning, however, he was quite unwell; it was only with extraordinary exertions he succeeded in saying Mass. Towards evening he declared to a few friends around him that he should not live long, and that it would be prudent to send for another priest. But no one thought there would be any immediate occasion for doing so. Next morning he was much worse, and despatched a messenger to Logans-

port, sixty miles away, and a second to Chicago, a distance of eighty miles, in order to make sure of a priest, fearing either of them might be away on a sick call. The two messengers returned three days afterwards, without a priest, as both were themselves too sick at the time to allow them to travel such a distance. Meanwhile our saintly missionary was gradually losing strength, and felt much grieved at the thought of having to die without confession—that boon which he himself had undergone great fatigues to give to others. But he bowed in silent resignation to God's holy will, and thought of preparing himself as best he could. He always had a great devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and it was now a source of great consolation to him to have such a powerful advocate in heaven. To her he earnestly commended himself, and desired those around him to beseech her intercession in his behalf. Suddenly, moved as it were by a divine impulse, the good priest made an effort to rise to a sitting posture in his bed; he begged his two faithful attendants to carry him to the altar in the next room, where he knelt awhile, made signs for his surplice and stole, then raising himself, he with a burning hand and glowing heart opened the tabernacle, took the ciborium, leant over it with a loving glance at the adorable Body of his Divine Redeemer, and administered to himself the Holy Viaticum. He again knelt between his two attendants, whose hearts were much moved at the affecting sight they had just witnessed. There he remained in thanksgiving until, fearing he would die of exhaustion, they prevailed on him to allow them to convey him to his bed. He died in less than an hour after, fervently invoking the holy names of Jesus and Mary. He died without a struggle, and with a placid smile on his countenance. Shortly after he had breathed his last the whole Indian village of Pokegan were around his death-bed. They did not weep, we are told, but remained there for several days gazing on his cold remains, and would not allow any one to bury them. There they stood, stone-like, in unspeakable grief, and it was only when the authorities from South Bend positively ordered them on the third day to bury the body that they could allow themselves to part with the remains of their beloved missionary.

Such is a brief sketch of what we know of Father de Seille, whose remains were removed last week to the new church. We believe there are many now here who were not conversant with the incidents mentioned above, and who will now feel a deeper interest in the spot where rest his sacred remains. We scarcely know whether to say *Requiescat in pace* or *Ora pro nobis*.

Personal.

- E. S. Pillars, B. S., of '68, is residing at Tiffin, Ohio.
- John Moffitt, of '60, is practicing law in St. Louis, Mo.
- Columbus Marantette, of '63, is prospering in Mendon, Mich.
- Eugene Clifford, of '65, is in the law business in Elgin, Illinois.
- George Crummey, of '75, is now in Bryant's Bank, Chicago.
- Thomas Flanagan, of '54, is practicing law in Shreveport, La.
- Felix Meyer, of '61, is practicing medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Alfred Taggart, of '72, is doing splendidly in Zanesville, Ohio.

—Joseph Kelly, of '63, is engaged in a lucrative business in Joliet, Ill.

—Mr. S. Adler, of South Bend, was at Notre Dame on Monday last.

—Mr. F. G. Brown, of South Bend, gazed in on us on Monday last.

—D. O. Webb, of '70, is in the grocery business with his father at Peru, Ind.

—Mr. Wm. Hake, of Grand Rapids, Mich., spent a few days here last week.

—R. H. Clarke, of '71, is now residing at Wickliffe, Ia., where he is doing well.

—Philip O'Mahony, of '74, is principal of one of the schools in Lake Forest, Ill.

—J. E. O'Brien, of '74, is one of the firm of O'Brien Brothers, in Kewanee, Ill.

—Francis Bish, of '70, is engaged in the manufacture of buggies at Lancaster, Ohio.

—Daniel Egan, of '71, is in business in New York city. His address is 23 Pike street.

—Mr. W. J. Onahan, of Chicago, was here on Sunday last. He is one of our most welcome visitors.

—John Shannahan, of '72, is teaching in the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Watertown, Wis.

—J. W. Montgomery, of '69, still resides in Montgomery, Ind. He is connected with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

—We are only too happy to receive any information as to the whereabouts of any of the "old boys" for the personal column.

—Samuel Egel, the popular South Bend clothier, will transfer his business to Chicago on January 1, 1876. See advertisement in another column.

—Rev. A. B. Oechtering, of Mishawaka, Rev. J. Oechtering, of Laporte, and Rev. Michael Zoller, S. J., of Toledo, spent last Wednesday with us.

—Mr. James McDermott, of the *Chicago Courier*, made a flying visit here on Monday last. We heard it rumored that he would give another lecture in South Bend in the near future.

—Mr. L. E. Mayr, of South Bend, has transferred his jewelry establishment to his brother, Mr. Frank Mayr, and will leave in a few days for a more congenial clime, to regain his health.

Local Items.

- Bread and 'lasses!
- Who shot that drum?
- The Juniors get lunch!
- The weather is quite chilly.
- The robins have not yet gone.
- The magic flute is heard again.
- The boilers have ceased to rattle.
- The "barouche" was sent to the farm.
- Will you please give me a bill for a shirt?
- What has become of the patent gas machine?
- The St. Cecilians are busy copying their play.
- The amusement clubs will soon be organizing.
- There was Conference last Wednesday morning.
- There are not many persons in the Infirmary now.
- Walking is now enjoyed by both Seniors and Juniors.
- Wait till the old subscriber procures his walking battery.
- The new bath-rooms will be ready for use in a week or so.
- The Campus once more resounds with the cry of the foot-ballist.
- The Juniors will soon have a grand foot-ball from New York.

—The Juniors have been busy transplanting the flowers in the Study-Hall.

—Some few persons were photographed by Mr. Bonney on Wednesday last.

—Double windows will be put in the south and west sides of the College.

—The boys have been busy gathering hickory nuts. Who has laid up the most?

—This is the season when hay-eaters obtain a bountiful crop of frost for breakfast.

—A fire-proof house for keeping coal oil is to be built east of the SCHOLASTIC office.

—The matinees at 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. are now given in the Juniors' Refectory.

—The Senior Recreation Hall has been refloored. It was an improvement greatly needed.

—There will soon be a society for prevention of cruelty to animals organized in Sorinville.

—To keep out the cold, the doors have all been fixed up with the patent rubber attachments.

—The Drawing Classes are well attended, and the students are making great progress in their studies.

—Now that the baseball season is about over, foot-ball is again reasserting itself and the boys enjoy it highly.

—Now that the horses have been sent to the farm, the stables back of the steam-house are to be torn down.

—The garden in front of the printing-office is now being made ready for the reception of "ingens" in the spring.

—The horses which were formerly kept in the stable back of the College have all taken up their quarters on the farm.

—The Commodore says the boats will soon be put up: so all those who desire to take a ride had better be up and doing.

—The Curator of the Museum gratefully acknowledges a donation to the department of curiosities by Mr. Wm. Hake.

—Hydraulic breast-pins are all the rage. One of them was the cause of putting some people all in a rage a few days since.

—Mr. Bonny is kept busy all the time he is here, taking photos. We suppose the "Champions" will soon give him a call.

—"The Painter and Musician" and "Solon Shingle" will be played by the St. Cecilians at their next exhibition. "Jess so."

—About fifty Juniors have had their names inscribed on the list of members of the "Guardian Angels of the Sanctuary."

—Items and articles intended for the SCHOLASTIC should be put in the box in the hall, and not in the letter-boxes in the study-halls.

—The class of calisthenics is largely attended during these fine nights; all seem to improve by the exercise which they undergo.

—That sheep is being kindly taken care of by the Minims. Indeed they are public benefactors, and they should be treated accordingly.

—Messrs. Fogarty and Hansard went out hunting last Thursday, and returned with two ducks which were killed by the first-named gentleman.

—Messrs. G. H. Bliss & Co., manufacturers of telegraph machinery and supplies, have presented to the Telegraph Class here a beautiful nickel-plated sounder.

—There is complaint made that some persons who do not subscribe to the Circulating Library take books from the desks of subscribers. It should not be so.

—The students in the more advanced classes of mathematics are complimented by their professors as being as studious and industrious as those in any year heretofore.

—The Seniors are reading in their refectory "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World." The Juniors are engaged on the "Life of St. Cecilia" by Dom. Guéranger.

—The University Library received last week an addi-

tion of fifty-one volumes of state-papers, besides a number of volumes, pamphlets, etc., from the Smithsonian Institution.

—The baseball season is virtually over, for though there may be a scrub game played once in a while yet as the championship games are over there will be no interest in them.

—Those future elocutionists, judging from the manner in which one of their number delivered the *Maniac*, must be making rapid progress. We heard the said member out in the Campus.

—The Seniors will be comfortably situated in their play-hall this winter, as it contains parallel bars, swings, an enormous stove, and, the best of all, two good firemen to keep the stove heated.

—The Juniors had a grand out-door concert on the Campus on the 7th. L. Pilliod was director, with Messrs. Faxon, Riopelle, Davis and Peltier forming the quartette. When will they give another?

—The Minims' new dormitory will soon be ready. The workmen are fixing it up in grand style and it will be a credit to all who may have had it in hand. The Minims' are waiting with impatience to move into it.

—A few days since, two students were disputing upon something we did not hear; however, we heard P. say to J., who is quite a corpulent young man: "J. I will just have you to understand that *fat men don't predominate*."

—The Band is in excellent condition, and the music which they give us is the subject of great praise among all. The rapid progress made by them and their proficiency are very great, and reflect credit upon the leaders.

—All those who are interested in sending or receiving papers or other matter of this class by mail should bear in mind that postmasters are forbidden by their oath of office to forward such unless it is *pre-paid in full*, at the rate of one cent per ounce.

—The portraits of the Pope and Father Sorin by Greville, which were at the Exposition in Chicago, have been brought back and may now be seen in the grand parlor in the College. All who have any desire of seeing these magnificent portraits can satisfy themselves at any time of the day.

—The third regular meeting of the St. Stanislaus Philopatrian Association came off Nov. 4th. The following delivered declamations: E. W. Washburn, E. C. Lamb, H. Sickel, F. Hoffman, C. Ham, N. Vannamie, George Nester, F. Mosel, D. Nelson, G. Woodward, C. Hagan, C. Walsh, C. Peltier and E. Hally.

—The 3rd regular meeting of the Archconfraternity of the Immaculate Conception was held on Sunday, Nov 7th, Very Rev. A. Granger in the chair. Rev. C. Kelly addressed the Association upon the propriety of wearing the Scapular of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and gave an interesting account of its origin.

—On Tuesday last the members of the Boat Club put their boats away for the winter. We hope that when the cold and ice shall have come and gone the members will not only increase in numbers but will continue to afford us the pleasure of witnessing many a well-contested race. Every success to the gallant tars.

—One of the plays which will be produced by the St. Cecilians was translated from the French for them by two of their warmest friends. It is highly spoken of, and no doubt the members of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association consider themselves under great obligations to the translators for the kindness shown by them.

—The following volumes of the Ante-Nicene Christian Library have been purchased by the Library Association: Apostolic Fathers; Justin Martyr and Athenagoras; Tatian, Theophilus, and the Clementines; Clement of Alexandria, 2 vols; Tertullian, 3 vols; Apocryphal Writings; and Early Liturgies and Remaining Fragments. Hon. Judge Morris, of Vicksburg, Miss, presented Morris' State Reports, 2 vols.; and Very Rev. A. Granger "The Life of St. John."

—We call special attention to the short article entitled "A Beautiful token of Sympathy" in another column. We know of no more deserving institutions than the Cath-

olic Protectories near New York. They are grand charities, and we hope that such of our readers as can will aid the good Sisters in rebuilding their house, which was destroyed by fire. The handsome prize offered derives additional value from the fact that it is a gift from the Holy Father himself. Let everyone take a chance.

—The 10th regular meeting of the St. Cecilia Philomathean Association took place Nov. 6th. The following declaimed: Messrs. A. K. Schmidt, C. J. Whipple, M. Kauffman, W. G. Morris, J. French, J. Nelson, A. Holmes, A. Burger, F. Rosa, E. D. Gleason and N. J. Dryfoos. Master William Hake was elected a member. At a special meeting held Nov. 8th, Rev. Father Colovin, C. S. C., was present, and addressed the members in a very instructive manner, after which he assigned to each member his respective part in the coming Exhibition.

—The fourth regular meeting of the St. Aloysius Philo-demic Association was held last Tuesday, at seven o'clock. The new Constitution was read and adopted. Questions proposed at the last meeting were answered by Messrs. Devoto, Ewing, and Ball. A declamation was given by Carl Otto. The debate of the evening was: "Resolved. That all Inter-collegiate Boat-racing should be Discouraged," with Messrs. Gillen and Monaghan on the affirmative and Messrs. Dehner and Roulhac on the negative. The decision was in favor of the affirmative.

—On Friday, the 12th, the anniversary of the death of the late Rev. Father Gillespie, a number of the friends assembled at the cemetery and decorated his grave with natural flowers. His many friends throughout the Northwest will be pleased, we know, when they hear that his memory is kept at Notre Dame, and will only regret that they also were not present at the commemorative service. In South Bend, Rev. Father O'Mahony sang a *Requiem* High Mass for the repose of his soul, at which all the children attending the Catholic schools assisted.

—It is with pleasure that we announce the fact that Prof. Lyons is preparing a "SCHOLASTIC ALMANAC" for 1876, to be issued about the 10th of December. It will consist of 112 pages of the same size as the *Illustrated Catholic Almanac*, printed on tinted paper and bound with a glazed paper cover. It will contain much good reading-matter taken from the pages of the *SCHOLASTIC*, and the Calendar will be made especially to suit the Students and friends of Notre Dame. We need not add that the Almanac will be an excellent medium for advertisers. All wishing to make use of its pages for advertising should address J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame, Ind. The price of the Almanac will be 25 cts.

—On Sunday evening last, Very Rev. E. Sorin left Notre Dame for Montreal, where he remained until yesterday. He leaves New York to-day for Paris and Rome; at the same time announcing his thirtieth voyage across the Atlantic. On the afternoon of Sunday the students bade him a cordial farewell in front of the College, where Mr. T. F. Gallagher and Master L. Frazee delivered appropriate addresses. In response to the sentiments expressed by these young gentlemen in behalf of the students, Father Sorin made a few remarks, in which he highly complimented the Band for its rapid progress and the excellent execution of its beautiful selections, and the students in general for their high gentlemanly culture as shown by their respect for the rules of the College and their devotedness to study.

—The influence of music is not only felt by man alone—many of the irrational animals who inhabit this earth with us show themselves to be visibly affected by it. To the sense of hearing we owe the influence which music has over our nature. The harmony of sounds, which are capable of exciting so many lively emotions within our minds, are entirely the offspring of this sense. We read of many creatures of the animal kingdom who have been charmed by the sweet harmonies of music. The bear and the monkey will dance, and reptiles will lose their combativeness and follow the musician wherever he wishes to lead them. Under the shadow of the Music Hall, every day for the past two weeks, can be seen a lonely and forsaken sheep, browsing on the few scanty herbs that grow around, listening attentively at the same time to the classical compositions of Beethoven and Mozart, the soft ca-

denzas of Bellini and Rossini; the fantasias and rhapsodies of Liszt, and the Operas of Wagner. One of its limbs is lame from over-exertion in beating time to the music. Its dreams at night, when it lies down to rest, must be varied. The charms of summer are past; autumn has come and gone, like its predecessors; and winter is at hand with its wails and woes, its piercing frosts and heavy snows, but this does not seem to trouble our sheep much; such bleak thoughts are crowded out of its head by dreams of symphony measures, chords, cadenzas, transcriptions, medleys, harmonies pianissimos, fortissimos, not to speak of naturals, sharps and flats; *natural* indeed is its bed, *sharp* and piercing the wind around it, and *flat* is the prospect of better quarters for the winter unless the advent of Ole Bull or Von Bulow, or some other musical celebrity, may open up chances of an engagement and better quarters.

Roll of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

E. Atfield, J. Brown, V. Baca, W. Breen, D. Byrnes, J. Buckles, F. Bearss, M. Blackburn, W. Canavan, P. Cooney, F. Claffey, D. Connors, J. Connolly, R. Calkins, E. Chalfant, J. Cooney, H. Cassidy, T. Carroll, W. Dickerson, H. Dehner, J. Dryfoos, J. Dwyer, J. Dempsey, J. Ewing, L. Evers, B. Euans, P. Flanagan, G. Frauenknecht, E. Graves, T. Gallagher, J. Gillen, G. Gramling, G. Gross, A. Hertzog, J. Hamlin, A. Hoag, J. Harkin, J. Handley, T. Hansard, S. Kennedy, J. Kurtz, F. Keller, P. Kennedy, J. Kreutzer, E. Monohan, P. Mattimore, P. J. Mattimore, D. Murphy, H. Maguire, R. Maas, F. Maas, P. McCauley, G. McNulty, T. McGrath, R. McGrath, W. McGorrick, J. McEniry, P. McCullough, P. Neill, J. Neidhart, H. O'Brien, Carl Otto, J. O'Rourke, J. Perea, T. Quinn, J. Retz, J. Rudge, W. Smith, C. Saylor, G. Schweighardt, F. Smiley, G. Sullivan, F. Vandervan-net, R. White, C. Weber, T. Wendell.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

W. J. Arnold, T. J. Byrnes, A. Burger, J. J. Davis, W. J. Davis, E. Davenport, F. Ewing, J. Cavanaugh, J. T. Foley, J. French, F. J. Flanagan, S. B. Goldsberry, E. D. Gleason, R. J. Golsen, P. Hagan, W. Hake, F. Hoffman, B. Heeb, E. Hall, G. Huck, A. Hamilton, F. Klaner, J. Kinney, J. Knight, M. Kauffman, J. A. Lynch, O. Ludwig, J. Mosal, J. P. McClory, M. P. McAuliffe, G. Nester, D. Nelson, J. Nelson, M. A. Otero, C. Orsinger, J. A. O'Meara, F. Rosa, S. D. Ryan, H. B. Scott, W. A. Sheehan, G. F. Sugg, N. H. Vanamee, C. Whipple, E. Washburn, J. English, W. Morris, C. Hagan, H. F. Henkel, H. C. Miller.

MINIM DEPARTMENT.

C. Campau, T. F. McGrath, L. J. Frazee, A. J. Bushey, J. A. Duffield, C. Faxon, T. A. Hooley, G. Lowery, R. Pleins, P. Haney, F. Pleins, J. Haney, G. Rhodius, M. Gustine, G. Lambin, J. Seeger, W. McDevitt, E. Oatman, C. Long, H. McDonald, W. Coolbaugh, W. Smith, A. Campau, S. Bushey, C. Bushey, W. Cash.

Class Honors.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1875.

*LAW—L. D. Murphy, T. Hansard, G. Gross.
ANATOMY—R. J. Maas, B. L. Euans, F. Smiley, C. Atchison, V. McKinnon.
CIVIL ENGINEERING—J. Brown, E. Graves.
GERMAN—G. Streit, P. Schnurrer, R. Mayer, J. Hagerty, A. Schmidt, J. Connolly, C. Robertson, B. Heeb, C. Whipple, C. Orsinger, F. Hoffman, J. Kurtz, F. Vandervannet, W. Byrnes, F. Rettig, J. O'Rourke, E. Sugg, A. O'Brian, P. Tamble, J. Lynch, D. Byrnes, C. Mayer, R. Mortimore, W. Fogarty, E. Gramling, J. Golsen, R. McGrath, D. Ryan, J. R. English, L. J. Frazee.
FRENCH—A. Hertzog, O. Ludwig, W. G. Morris, G. Gross, A. Bushey.
DRAWING—E. Gleason, E. Raymond, J. Lynch, A. Schmidt, J. McClowry, J. Knight, J. Brown, E. Graves, J. Kurtz, E. Sugg, R. Golsen, E. C. Gramling, R. McGrath, J. Duffield, J. Rudge.
TELEGRAPHY—E. Atfield, T. C. Logan, J. Retz, N. Dryfoos, J. McIntyre, J. Golsen, J. McEniry, M. Otero, D. Murphy.
PIANO—T. Quinn, J. Lynch, J. Campbell, V. Baca, F. Maas, R. Mayer, E. Raymond, G. Rhodius.
VIOLIN—O. Ludwig, C. Walsh, A. Schmidt, W. Byrnes, J. H. McHugh, J. Dryfoos, M. Kauffman, W. Chapoton, F. Keller.

MINIM DEPARTMENT.

F. McGrath, C. Campau, C. Faxon, L. J. Frazee, F. Campau, G. Lowery, A. Bushey, J. Nelson, P. Nelson, R. Pleins, F. Pleins, J. A. Duffield, O. Lindberg

List of Excellence.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the best in the classes of the course named—according to the competitions, which are held monthly.—DIRECTOR OF STUDIES.]

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

SENIOR YEAR—T. F. Gallagher, H. Dehner, F. Devoto,
JUNIOR YEAR—H. Cassidy, J. H. Cooney, N. Mooney, J. A. Brown.
SOPHOMORE YEAR—J. F. Ewing, W. T. Ball.
FRESHMAN YEAR—A. Hertzog, T. McGrath, A. O'Brian, G. Sullivan.

Saint Mary's Academy.

—Mr. Onahan, of Chicago, visited St. Mary's last Saturday.

—Mother Superior is expected home next week. She will be more than joyously welcomed.

—The dry leaves, which indicate that the melancholy days have come, afford the Juniors and Minims the most exhilarating amusement. These merry folk can extract fun out of nuts, leaves, indeed out of almost anything.

—The departure, on Sunday evening, of Very Rev. Father General for Europe elicited many expressions of sincere regret from all at St. Mary's. He was invited at five p. m. to the study-hall to receive the farewell addresses from the different departments. Miss N. Foote read the one from the Seniors, Miss B. Wilson the one from the Juniors, and little E. Hughes the farewell of the little Minims. These little girls stand highest as the privileged pupils who are always welcome guests with the highest dignitaries. Rev. Father promised them to comply with their earnest request to open a weekly correspondence with them during his stay in Europe.

—The Feast of St. Charles Borromeo made Thursday last a gala day for the pupils at St. Mary's. It was a *feast* in every sense of the word. Lively preparations for the evening programme occupied the morning, and every one seemed eager to show her affection for the loved Mother whose patronal Feast it was. In the evening a musical and dramatic entertainment was given in the Senior Study-Hall, which was honored by the presence of a highly appreciative audience. We give below the names of the young ladies who took part in the Entertainment. All did well. Miss A. Byrnes played the Entrance March; Miss E. O'Connor sang "Rock me to sleep, Mother"; Misses M. Riley and L. Henrotin, each contributed a song; Misses H. Foote, E. O'Connor and R. Devoto gave a vocal trio; Miss J. Kreigh performed Liszt's "Valse Capricio"; Miss Devoto sang an "Ave Maria"; and Miss M. Cravens played the retiring march, "The Reverie of the Medal." A noriginal drama entitled "The Turk and the Christian," written for the occasion, was given in good style by Misses Faxon, Clarke, Byrnes, Arnold, Reynolds, Ritchie, Joyce, K. Hutchinson, Foote, Dennehey, St. Clair, McNamara, Brady, A. O'Connor, Locke, Dunbar, L. Johnson, A. Walsh and Dilger. Every one retired well pleased with the performance and the performers.

Tablet of Honor.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Misses A. Clarke, H. Foote, M. Riley, J. Locke, E. Dennehey, K. Joyce, A. St. Clair, L. Arnold, E. York, I. Reynolds, K. McNamara, L. Ritchie, A. Walsh, A. O'Connor, J. Bennett, J. Nunning, M. Faxon, F. Dilger, M. Dunbar, M. Julius, L. Johnson, M. Brady, M. Walsh, L. Kelley, C. Woodward, L. Henrotin, E. Mann, A. Byrne, A. Duncan, S. Hole, C. Morris, M. Cravens, J. Pierce, P. Gaynor, A. Dennehey, M. Spier, E. O'Neil, R. Casey, A. Henneberry, H. Julius, J. Kreigh, K. Hutchinson, A. Prettyman, C. Morgan, H. Russell, M. and E. Thompson, S. Moran, M. Gaynor, E. O'Connor, I. Maas, U. Goodell, S. and I. Edes, N. Tuttle, M. Hutchinson, T. O'Brien, S. Swalley, M. Parker, N. King, M. Siler, M. Hooper, L. Fawcett, L. Tighe, A. Spangler, M. Usselman, M. Marky, A. Sievers, M. Thelan, L. Schwass, A. Miller, F. Gurney, C. Morrill, J. Darcy, C. Whitmore, R. Filbeck.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

All in this Department are in earnest. The notes of progress,

standing 22, sent to parents; we mention therefore only those recently classed.

2D DIV., 4TH CLASS—Miss Prettyman.

2D DIV., 5TH CLASS—Miss A. Spangler.

6TH CLASS—Miss Weber.

2D DIV., 6TH CLASS—Miss N. Johnson.

7TH CLASS—Misses Filbeck, C. and L. Fawcett, L. Tighe.

1ST GERMAN CLASS—Misses J. Nunning, M. Thelan, M. Faxon, N. Tuttle, L. Dennehey, A. Sievers, H. Dryfoos, A. Harris, M. Schultheis, L. Kirchner.

2D CLASS—Misses A. O'Connor, M. Dunbar, M. Julius, L. Kelley, A. Kirchner, A. Koch. 2d Div.—Misses H. Julius, M. Usselman, L. Leppig, L. Walsh, D. Gordon.

3RD CLASS—Misses L. Johnson, M. Spiers, L. O'Neil, S. Henneberry, E. Lange, M. Lambin.

ART DEPARTMENT.

DRAWING.

1st CLASS—Miss R. Neteler.

3RD CLASS—Misses A. Cullen, M. and E. Thompson, E. Lange.

4TH CLASS—Misses M. A. Schultheis, P. Gaynor, L. Kirchner.

5TH CLASS—Misses K. Morris, S. Moran, A. Harris, J. Mitchell.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.

3RD CLASS—Misses L. Ritchie, L. Henrotin.

OIL PAINTING.

1st CLASS—Miss B. Wade.

3RD CLASS—Misses L. Ritchie, C. Morgan.

Misses M. and E. Thompson, E. Lange and A. Koch are promoted from the 4th to the 3rd Drawing Class. Miss M. O'Connor is promoted from the 5th to the 4th Drawing Class.

Misses A. Koch and M. O'Connor were so recently promoted that they cannot be honorably mentioned in the classes in which they now stand.

Misses R. Neteler and B. Wade have each earnestly entered upon her respective course of study in the Art Department in order to obtain graduating medals. We wish them all success.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

VOCAL DEPARTMENT.

1st CLASS—Misses H. Foote, E. O'Connor, R. Devoto, L. Henrotin.

2d CLASS—Miss M. Riley. 2d Div.—Misses T. Gaynor, J. Locke, L. Arnold, A. Dennehey, A. Byrnes, C. Morgan, E. Dennehey, I. Maas.

3d CLASS—Misses L. Kirchner, J. Bennett, S. Edes, M. Walsh, E. Edes, E. Cannon, A. Kirchner, A. Walsh, F. Gurney, I. Edes, and L. Walsh. 2d Div.—Misses H. Julius, N. King, J. Morris and H. O'Meara.

FANCY WORK.

Misses S. Swalley, L. Schwass, L. Brownbridge, A. Kirchner, A. McGrath, H. Dryfoos, A. Morgan, M. Schultheis, M. Cravens, A. Koch, I. Fisk, J. Pierce, M. Usselman, L. Leppig, R. Filbeck, A. Sievers, R. Neteler, S. Hole.

PLAIN SEWING.

Misses A. Clark, E. Foote, K. Joyce, L. Ritchie, M. Faxon, C. Woodward, A. Burns, M. Cravens, N. Tuttle, S. Moran, M. Roberts, M. Gaynor, S. Schwass, M. Railton, S. Swally.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, May 23, 1875, trains will leave South Bend as follows:

GOING EAST.

2 35 a. m., Night Express, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo 10 30; Cleveland 3 p m; Buffalo 4 15.

10 39 a. m., Mail, over Main Line, arrives at Toledo, 5 35 p m; Cleveland 10 15.

12 57 p m., Special New York Express, over Air Line; arrives at Toledo 5 50; Cleveland 10 10; Buffalo 4 05 a. m.

9 10 p m., Atlantic Express, over Air Line. Arrives at Toledo, 2 40; Cleveland, 7 15; Buffalo, 1 10 p m.

7 53 p m., Toledo Express, Main Line. Arrives at Toledo, 2 30; Cleveland 10 55 a. m., Buffalo 7 p m.

4 p m., Local Freight.

GOING WEST.

3 a. m., Express. Arrives at Laporte 4 15 p m., Chicago 6 30 a. m.
4 33 a. m., Pacific Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 45; Chicago 8 20 a. m.

3 p m., Evening Express. Arrives at Laporte 3 55; Chicago 6 30.

4 50 p m., Special Chicago Express. Arrives at Laporte 5 45; Chicago, 8 20.

8 02 a. m., Accommodation. Arrives at Laporte 9 a. m., Chicago 11 30 a. m.

8 25 a. m., Local Freight.

J. W. CARY, Gen'l Ticket Agt., Cleveland.

CHARLES PAINE, Gen'l Supt.



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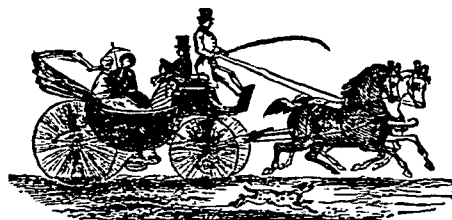
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Caramels.....	35c
Molasses and Cream Candy.....	25c

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Attached to the National Hotel, and Adjacent to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Depot.

Now, that telegraphic communication has been made between Notre Dame and my office, through the Michigan Southern Depot, I shall be prompt to have passengers in time to meet all trains.

For my attention to the patrons of Notre Dame and St. Mary's, I refer, by permission, to the Superiors of both Institutions.

P. SHICKEY.

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Michigan Central Railway

Time Table—August 29, 1875.

	*Mail.	*Day Express.	*Kal. Accom.	†Atlantic Express.	†Night Express
Lv. Chicago.....	5 00 a.m.	9 00 a.m.	4 00 p.m.	5 15 p.m.	9 00 p.m.
" Mich. City..	7 32 "	11 01 "	6 35 "	7 43 "	11 15 "
" Niles	9 03 "	12 15 p.m.	8 30 "	8 55 "	12 45 "
" Jackson.....	2 12 p.m.	4 05 "	7 00 a.m.	12 47 a.m.	4 55 "
Ar. Detroit	5 45 "	6 30 "	10 15 "	3 50 "	8 00 "
Lv. Detroit.....	7 00 a.m.	9 50 a.m.	4 00 p.m.	5 40 p.m.	9 50 "
" Jackson.....	10 37 "	12 30 p.m.	7 15 "	9 25 "	12 45 a.m.
" Niles	3 40 p.m.	4 19 "	6 10 a.m.	2 30 a.m.	4 30 "
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